## --BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

Figure 1 is a DSC thermogram of three different  $\epsilon\text{--}\text{caprolactone}$  and L-lactide based polyurethanes.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

Referring to Figure 1, the DSC thermogram of three different  $\epsilon$ -caprolactone and L-lactide based polyurethanes, the term 'copolymer' is intended herein to mean: "50:50 copolymer of  $\epsilon$ -caprolactone and L-lactide". The graph indicated by reference letter  $\underline{a}$  is for a butanediisocyanate-terminated copolymer prepolymer, chain extended with butanediol. The graph indicated by reference letter  $\underline{b}$  is for the 50:50  $\epsilon$ -caprolactone - L-lactide copolymer chain-extended with butanediisocyanate end-capped butanediol block, The graph indicated by reference letter  $\underline{c}$  is for the 1,4 butane diisocyanate-terminated copolymer prepolymer, chain extended with butanediol end-capped with 1,4 butane diisocyanate block. --.

Replace the page, in its entirety, with the following substitute page:

--polyurethane had an intrinsic viscosity of  $2.00~\mathrm{dL/g}$  and a modulus of  $70~\mathrm{MPa}$ .

When polycaprolactone (M=2000) was chain-extended with a BDI.BDO.BDI.BDO.BDI block, a polyurethane of identical composition was obtained. However, in this case thransesterification reactions of the chain-extender with the polycaprolactone soft segement were avoided. This resulted into a polymer with an intrinsic viscosity of 1.00

dL/g and a modulus of 105 MPa. The lower viscosity of the polymer can be explained by the lower reactivity of the BDI.BDO.BDI.BDO.BDI block compared to the BDO.BDI.BDO block. However, the modulus has significantly increased. This is a result of the uniform hard segments. Hard segments of uniform size are more crystalline and thus more difficult to disrupt.

The absence of a melting endotherm at 60  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  provides additional evidence that by this method trans esterification reactions were avoided.

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